

## 5 Gulf States Plan Cut in Oil Prices

By Thomas Thomson  
*Reuters*

RIYADH — Five Gulf oil-producing nations agreed in principle Wednesday to cut prices, and they threatened to use their economic might to force OPEC to accept a new price structure at emergency talks next week. No specific price cut was announced.

Speaking after talks here on the growing threat of a world price war, the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said he and his colleagues from Kuwait, Qatar, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates had agreed a cut in OPEC's \$34-a-barrel reference price. He did not explain how the size of the cut would be determined.

Industry observers had been widely predicting that the Gulf

countries would cut their prices by at least \$4 a barrel, but statements made here Tuesday by the ministers indicated they were split about whether there would be a cut.

The Emirati oil minister, Mansi Said al-Oteiba, said Wednesday that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would meet next week either in Geneva or Vienna. He warned that the Gulf states would cut prices further than intended if the 13-member group failed to agree on price reductions.

The official Kuwaiti News Agency quoted Sheikh Yamani as saying the Gulf states would not enter into a price war but would use their influence on other producers.

"We have ample weight and power to make the others think twice before waging a price war

against us," he told the agency. Saudi Arabia is the world's leading oil exporter.

Sheikh Yamani said Indonesia had agreed by telephone to accept the accords hammered out here in two days of talks. He said the oil ministers of Libya and Venezuela were flying in to consult.

The latest OPEC crisis was sparked by Nigeria's unilateral decision to break away from the OPEC standard by reducing the price of its high-quality crude oil by \$5.50. The move followed a recommendation by the British National Oil Corp. that North Sea crude be cut by \$3 a barrel.

Prices on the spot market weakened in recent days in anticipation that the Riyadh meeting would result in a specific cut in the price of

Gulf-produced oil. But the meeting's outcome left European oil traders confused, and some said they expected the uncertainty to push spot prices even lower.

"What we were looking for from Riyadh was action, not words," a London trader said.

The Gulf states, and particularly Saudi Arabia, have seen their production badly hit in defending the \$34 benchmark. Sheikh Yamani said Wednesday that his country's output had fallen from a 1979 peak of about 10 million barrels a day to less than 4 million barrels a day.

OPEC analysts said Sheikh Yamani had been hesitant about cutting the price of the kingdom's light crude, which is used as the OPEC benchmark, for fear of sending prices tumbling, which in turn could threaten the solvency of



Harold Washington, with his fiancée, Mary Smith, and the Reverend Jesse Jackson, thanked his supporters for electing him as Democratic candidate for mayor of Chicago.

## Black Congressman Upsets Byrne To Win Chicago Mayoral Primary

By Mike Robinson  
*The Associated Press*

CHICAGO — With overwhelming black support, U.S. Representative Harold Washington upset Jane M. Byrne, the well-financed incumbent, in the Democratic primary for the mayoralty of Chicago.

Mr. Washington, 60, a two-term congressman, overcame a paltry campaign war chest, a 1974 conviction for failing to file U.S. income taxes and subtle appeals to racism that beat Mrs. Byrne by 32,810 votes of a record 1.4 million counted by Wednesday morning.

"By today's vote, the Democratic Party has been returned to the people," Mr. Washington told supporters.

Mrs. Byrne split the white poll with Richard M. Daley, the Cook County state's attorney, according to a private poll. Only 6 percent of white respondents said they had voted for Mr. Washington.

The major, who had told supporters that the race was too close to call, conceded at mid-morning and urged his backers to support Mr. Washington in the April 12 general election.

The Republican Party has not won the Chicago mayoralty in 50 years, but Mr. Washington said that he would not take the general election for granted.

Chicago has been described by local civil rights groups as the nation's most segregated city. Federal lawsuits have challenged alleged discrimination in its schools, police department and park district.

If elected, Mr. Washington would join the ranks of big-city black mayors that include Thomas Bradley in Los Angeles, Andrew Young in Atlanta, Coleman A.

Young in Detroit, Kenneth Gibson in Newark, New Jersey, Marion Barry in Washington and Richard G. Hatcher in Gary, Indiana.

Widespread charges of vote fraud marred the primary, and U.S. marshals were ordered to impound the ballots as they were counted for safekeeping and as possible evidence in criminal prosecutions.

With all but 10 of the 2,914 precincts reported, the results were:

Mr. Washington, 419,266 votes, or 36.3 percent; Mrs. Byrne, 386,456 or 33.5 percent, and Mr. Daley, 343,506, or 29.8 percent. The other votes were split among minor candidates.

According to the private poll, Mr. Washington captured 84 percent of votes cast by blacks, whose power was enhanced by an aggressive registration drive last fall.

Mr. Washington's showing in the black community — with an estimated 600,000 to 650,000 voters — deprived Mrs. Byrne of votes that were instrumental in her own upset victory four years ago.

The Republican Party has not won the Chicago mayoralty in 50 years, but Mr. Washington said that he would not take the general election for granted.

The three Democrats spent more than \$12 million in the primary, making it the costliest in Chicago history.

Light rain did not dampen voter enthusiasm Tuesday. The last time more than a million voters turned out for a primary was 1955, when the late Mr. Daley ousted the incumbent to begin the first of six

general elections.

The younger Daley, 40, who had long been considered as successor to his father, was endorsed by Chicago's two major daily newspapers and received high marks for his role as Cook County's top prosecutor.

Mr. Washington relied on four televised debates to compensate for his lack of financing.

## Political Predicament in Uruguay Popular Opposition Figure Officially 'Proscribed'

By Edward Schumacher  
*New York Times Service*

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay —

"Thank God, you're still well," a woman at the next table said to Jorge Balle Ibáñez in a restaurant here.

In his modestly appointed penthouse apartment, the lanky Mr. Balle holds court most mornings with political leaders around the country. He continually makes jokes, even at his visitors' expense.

"The hour of truth has arrived," he said in an interview. "This is the game."

"Who do they represent?" he said of the military, who took power in 1973 after five years of urban terrorism by leftist rebels.

A toll taker, giving Mr. Balle a thumbs-up sign, refused to take his money.

So goes the daily round of tests to the extraordinary political popularity of this member of Uruguay's most famous political family — extraordinaire because in the eyes of Uruguay's 10-year-old military regime, Mr. Balle does not exist politically.

He is one of a handful of Uruguayan civilian political leaders who are "proscribed" from participating in any way in politics, including voting. When *Busqueta*, Uruguay's only news magazine, ran an interview with Mr. Balle last month, the government closed it down for five weeks.

Yet Mr. Balle (pronounced BAH-zha), the 55-year-old son of a president, great-nephew and great-great-nephew of presidents and a man himself raised to be president, has perhaps more than anyone come to symbolize opposition to the government's authoritarian rule.

Among the memorabilia in his study is a statue of his great uncle, José Batlle y Ordóñez, who was president in the early part of the century and who introduced a social welfare system that was among the aspects of European life that led this country to be called the Switzerland of South America.

But a question haunting the country as each of the three parties select their negotiators for the constitutional talks is: What happens if no agreement is reached?

The military has not provided any answers, but Mr. Balle, despite being prohibited from running in the party elections, is central to the unfolding drama. "He is the shrewdest politician in the country," a Western diplomat here said.

In the elections of his Colorado Party, Mr. Balle used his influence to defeat Jorge Pacheco Areco, a powerful party leader who had joined the government to be its ambassador to Washington. Mr. Pacheco, accused by Mr. Balle of being a turncoat, argued that he was trying to encourage a return to democracy by working on the inside, but his delegates were soundly beaten.

Some Blancos, united under Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, a former presidential candidate who lived in exile in London, are demanding that the military step down sooner. But not even these leaders propose street demonstrations to force the issue, in keeping with the pacifist tradition of most Uruguayans.

"You want to kill people?" Mr. Balle said. "We will push for a solution, but do you have an idea of the disproportion of forces between the army and the people?"

Politically, he said, he would not want to take over the government now anyway.

The economy has deteriorated sharply in the last year, with unemployment doubling to almost 14 percent in the second half of 1982 and inflation shooting up from negligible levels to more than 15 percent in January alone, according to the government.

"Let the military burn slowly," Mr. Balle said. "Let the people hate them a little more."

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously in  
Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong and Singapore  
WEATHER DATA APPEARS ON PAGE 34

No. 31,106

PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1983

\*\*\*

## Socialists Transfer Talks

*United Press International*

LONDON — Jubilant British trade union leaders Wednesday planned tougher pay demands after a government committee articulated a nationwide water-workers strike awarded pay increases that appeared to shatter Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policy of low wage increases.

The settlement Tuesday, which ended a five-week strike, far exceeded the 4.5-percent guideline Mrs. Thatcher had set for pay rises. The 20,000 water workers will receive pay increases of 10 to 14 percent over 16 months.

**Pact Threatens U.K. Pay Restraint**

*Reuters*

London — Jubilant British trade union leaders Wednesday planned tougher pay demands after a government committee articulated a nationwide water-workers strike awarded pay increases that appeared to shatter Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policy of low wage increases.

The settlement Tuesday, which ended a five-week strike, far exceeded the 4.5-percent guideline Mrs. Thatcher had set for pay rises. The 20,000 water workers will receive pay increases of 10 to 14 percent over 16 months.

**Socialists Transfer Talks**

*United Press International*

BONN — An April 7-10 meeting of the Socialists International has been transferred from Sydney to Lisbon because of the scheduling of the Australian elections. Willy Brandt, the president of the Socialist International, announced Wednesday.

**Pact Threatens U.K. Pay Restraint**

*Reuters*

London — Jubilant British trade union leaders Wednesday planned tougher pay demands after a government committee articulated a nationwide water-workers strike awarded pay increases that appeared to shatter Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policy of low wage increases.

The settlement Tuesday, which ended a five-week strike, far exceeded the 4.5-percent guideline Mrs. Thatcher had set for pay rises. The 20,000 water workers will receive pay increases of 10 to 14 percent over 16 months.

**Socialists Transfer Talks**

*United Press International*

BONN — An April 7-10 meeting of the Socialists International has been transferred from Sydney to Lisbon because of the scheduling of the Australian elections. Willy Brandt, the president of the Socialist International, announced Wednesday.

**Pact Threatens U.K. Pay Restraint**

*Reuters*

London — Jubilant British trade union leaders Wednesday planned tougher pay demands after a government committee articulated a nationwide water-workers strike awarded pay increases that appeared to shatter Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policy of low wage increases.

The settlement Tuesday, which ended a five-week strike, far exceeded the 4.5-percent guideline Mrs. Thatcher had set for pay rises. The 20,000 water workers will receive pay increases of 10 to 14 percent over 16 months.

**Socialists Transfer Talks**

*United Press International*

BONN — An April 7-10 meeting of the Socialists International has been transferred from Sydney to Lisbon because of the scheduling of the Australian elections. Willy Brandt, the president of the Socialist International, announced Wednesday.

**Pact Threatens U.K. Pay Restraint**

*Reuters*

London — Jubilant British trade union leaders Wednesday planned tougher pay demands after a government committee articulated a nationwide water-workers strike awarded pay increases that appeared to shatter Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policy of low wage increases.

The settlement Tuesday, which ended a five-week strike, far exceeded the 4.5-percent guideline Mrs. Thatcher had set for pay rises. The 20,000 water workers will receive pay increases of 10 to 14 percent over 16 months.

**Socialists Transfer Talks**

*United Press International*

BONN — An April 7-10 meeting of the Socialists International has been transferred from Sydney to Lisbon because of the scheduling of the Australian elections. Willy Brandt, the president of the Socialist International, announced Wednesday.

**Pact Threatens U.K. Pay Restraint**

*Reuters*

London — Jubilant British trade union leaders Wednesday planned tougher pay demands after a government committee articulated a nationwide water-workers strike awarded pay increases that appeared to shatter Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policy of low wage increases.

The settlement Tuesday, which ended a five-week strike, far exceeded the 4.5-percent guideline Mrs. Thatcher had set for pay rises. The 20,000 water workers will receive pay increases of 10 to 14 percent over 16 months.

**Socialists Transfer Talks**

*United Press International*

BONN — An April 7-10 meeting of the Socialists International has been transferred from Sydney to Lisbon because of the scheduling of the Australian elections. Willy Brandt, the president of the Socialist International, announced Wednesday.

**Pact Threatens U.K. Pay Restraint**

*Reuters*

London — Jubilant British trade union leaders Wednesday planned tougher pay demands after a government committee articulated a nationwide water-workers strike awarded pay increases that appeared to shatter Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policy of low wage increases.

The settlement Tuesday, which ended a five-week strike, far exceeded the 4.5-percent guideline Mrs. Thatcher had set for pay rises. The 20,000 water workers will receive pay increases of 10 to 14 percent over 16 months.

**Socialists Transfer Talks**

*United Press International*

BONN — An April 7-10 meeting of the Socialists International has been transferred from Sydney to Lisbon because of the scheduling of the Australian elections. Willy Brandt, the president of the Socialist International, announced Wednesday.

**Pact Threatens U.K. Pay Restraint**

*Reuters*

London — Jubilant British trade union leaders Wednesday planned tougher pay demands after a government committee articulated a nationwide water-workers strike awarded pay increases that appeared to shatter Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policy of low wage increases.

The settlement Tuesday, which ended a five-week strike, far exceeded the 4.5-percent guideline Mrs. Thatcher had set for pay rises. The 20,000 water workers will receive pay increases of 10 to 14 percent over 16 months.

**Socialists Transfer Talks**

*United Press International*

BONN — An April 7-10 meeting of the Socialists International has been transferred from Sydney to Lisbon because of the scheduling of the Australian elections. Willy Brandt, the president of the Socialist International, announced Wednesday.

**Pact Threatens U.K. Pay Restraint**

*Reuters*

London — Jubilant British trade union leaders Wednesday planned tougher pay demands

## Hijackers Surrender To Maltese

Asylum Is Promised; Hostages Are Unhurt

*United Press International*

VALLETTA, Malta — Two disgruntled Libyan Army officers who hijacked a Libyan airliner and held it for almost three days released their 158 hostages and surrendered Wednesday in return for a promise of political asylum.

Sixty crew members and 152 passengers, debilitated after spending 63 hours inside the plane with little food or water, were released after Prime Minister Dom Mintoff personally assured the hijackers of their safety.

The hijackers, identified by authorities only as Libyan officers who opposed the policies of Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, told authorities they would rather die than go back to Libya.

The plane was commanded late Sunday on a flight from Sabha in southern Libya, to Tripoli. It was held at the Luga International Airport near here until the hijackers, who unsuccessfully requested fuel to take the plane to Morocco, were assured they would not be returned to Libya.

Mr. Mintoff said that two countries, which he would not name, had offered to give the hijackers political asylum.

A doctor at the airport said none of the released hostages was seriously ill.

Sunking Touray, a Libyan student who was among the passengers, said the hijackers "were carrying shotguns and bombs. We had to stay in our seats the whole time."

"One of the hijackers told me that if I didn't sit down he would kill me," Mr. Touray said. "The children were crying the whole time."

Throughout the ordeal, Maltese officials had said there were three heavily armed hijackers. But the aircraft's captain, Abdullah Sheki, said there were only two — each armed with a pistol and a hand grenade.

Mr. Mintoff drove to the plane to greet the passengers as they left the Libyan Arab Airways Boeing 727.

Four ambulances took sick passengers to the airport hospital. The remaining passengers were taken to Valletta. Mr. Sheki, the pilot, confirmed that there was almost no food on the aircraft and that water was rationed until it ran out late Tuesday. He said the plane's toilets were blocked and overflowing.

## Reagan Says Best Peace Hopes Lie In Palestinian, West Bank Accords

By James R. Dickenson  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan contended Wednesday that Israeli acceptance of Palestinian rights and Jordanian sovereignty over the West Bank in some sort of federation was the best hope of providing for Israel's security and of gaining a permanent peace settlement in the Middle East.

"Recognition of the Palestinian problem is to be a factor in any settlement," Mr. Reagan said at a breakfast with reporters at the White House. "What's at stake for Israel? What's at stake is Israel's security. Can they go on forever as an armed camp?"

"The greatest security for Israel is to create new Egypt, more neighbors, more nations willing to sign treaties with them."

He also said it would be wrong to wait to complete a peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon before beginning a withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

"I think there can be an agreement, an informal agreement there about what they're going to do with regard to withdrawal," he said. "Time is not on our side in this."

The president again expressed the cautious hope that some compromise agreement might be negotiated with the Soviet Union on de-

ployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe, which is scheduled for late this year.

"I think there might be some loosening of Soviet attitudes, particularly as we get closer to the day of deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe," he said.

Mr. Reagan also expressed his willingness to meet with Yuri V.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Andropov, the Soviet leader, on arms reduction at "any time."

Mr. Reagan said he would be "very willing to meet with him" when and if the time is right for a summit meeting.

The president said, as he has before, that "the ball is a little bit in their court." He added: "I think we need some deeds rather than words to indicate that there is something to negotiate, that we could have a meeting and discuss some of the differences between us."

He went on to say that "we made a move in their direction when I withdrew the grain embargo. But there has been nothing in return that shows that they are willing to make some changes in some of the things that are disturbing to us."

A summit meeting, he said, needs an agenda, "some things to talk about, because you do raise a lot of hopes and expectations in such a meeting."

The president refused to give figures on how much of an increase he expected in the size of the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon. The force is made up of U.S. Marines and French and Italian troops.

"Actually, we have not dealt in figures yet," he said. "That would depend on the responsibility of each nation" under an agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

On domestic issues, Mr. Reagan expressed the belief that interest rates in the United States could come down another percentage point or two and put the responsibility for high interest rates on the banks rather than the Federal Reserve.

"It is up to the banks," he said. "We have a low discount rate."

He said there was no reason why the banks "could not bring those interest rates down another notch or two."

"I believe that with inflation at the level it is, that interest rates can come down more and should, because it leaves the real interest rate higher than is necessary to cope with inflation."

The president again refused to give a signal on whether he intended to run for re-election.

He repeated his contention that to announce a decision to run too early would leave him open to the charge that everything he did "was based on politics," whereas to announce that he was not going to run would make him a "lame duck."

■ Funds Sought for Project

Secretary of State George P. Shultz asked Congress on Wednesday for an initial \$65 million to begin "Project Democracy," a Reagan administration plan to promote the spread of democracy around the world. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

In testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Operations, Mr. Shultz said the program, to be coordinated by the U.S. Information Agency, would concentrate on Africa, Asia and Latin America, but would also promote democracy in communist nations.

He said the project would involve leadership training, education, building of democratic institutions, informational programs and the bolstering of ties between American individuals and organizations and their foreign counterparts.

ney and liver malfunction, and possibly cancer.

Tuesday's news conference appeared to have been called hastily. Only last Thursday, Lee M. Thomas, an official at the Federal Emergency Management Agency who was appointed by Mr. Reagan to head a special committee on the Times Beach situation, said that any announcement awaited a risk assessment by the Centers for Disease Control. The centers this week did not advise of any specific additional health risk to Times Beach residents but restated earlier warnings.

Mrs. Burford said the Times Beach decision was unrelated to the dispute over her former assistant administrator, Miss Lavelle.

Members of Congress have suggested that Miss Lavelle maintained improperly cordial relations with polluters.

The long-range health effects of exposure to dioxin for humans remain uncertain. Only chloracne, a severe skin condition, has been undisputedly linked to the chemical, but it is suspected of causing kid-

ney and liver malfunction, and possibly cancer.

Tuesday's news conference appeared to have been called hastily. Lee M. Thomas, an official at the Federal Emergency Management Agency who was appointed by Mr. Reagan to head a special committee on the Times Beach situation, said that any announcement awaited a risk assessment by the Centers for Disease Control. The centers this week did not advise of any specific additional health risk to Times Beach residents but restated earlier warnings.

He said the project would involve leadership training, education, building of democratic institutions, informational programs and the bolstering of ties between American individuals and organizations and their foreign counterparts.

Mr. Burford said the Times Beach decision was unrelated to the dispute over her former assistant administrator, Miss Lavelle.

Members of Congress have suggested that Miss Lavelle maintained improperly cordial relations with polluters.

The long-range health effects of exposure to dioxin for humans remain uncertain. Only chloracne, a severe skin condition, has been undisputedly linked to the chemical, but it is suspected of causing kid-

## U.S. Offers to Purchase Homes in Stricken Town

(Continued from Page 1)  
for Environmental Health, part of the Atlanta centers.

As he said, the highest levels were found under the macadam of the streets, which were sprayed with dioxin-laced oil in 1971. Samples of this capped soil frequently showed concentrations of more than 100 parts of dioxin per billion, some as high as 300 parts. Little if any contamination showed up in residential yards.

The federal centers advise people to avoid long-term contact with contaminated soil at more than one part dioxin per billion.

The long-range health effects of exposure to dioxin for humans remain uncertain. Only chloracne, a severe skin condition, has been undisputedly linked to the chemical, but it is suspected of causing kidney and liver malfunction, and possibly cancer.

Tuesday's news conference appeared to have been called hastily. Lee M. Thomas, an official at the Federal Emergency Management Agency who was appointed by Mr. Reagan to head a special committee on the Times Beach situation, said that any announcement awaited a risk assessment by the Centers for Disease Control. The centers this week did not advise of any specific additional health risk to Times Beach residents but restated earlier warnings.

He said the project would involve leadership training, education, building of democratic institutions, informational programs and the bolstering of ties between American individuals and organizations and their foreign counterparts.

Mr. Burford said the Times Beach decision was unrelated to the dispute over her former assistant administrator, Miss Lavelle.

Members of Congress have suggested that Miss Lavelle maintained improperly cordial relations with polluters.

The long-range health effects of exposure to dioxin for humans remain uncertain. Only chloracne, a severe skin condition, has been undisputedly linked to the chemical, but it is suspected of causing kidney and liver malfunction, and possibly cancer.

Tuesday's news conference appeared to have been called hastily. Lee M. Thomas, an official at the Federal Emergency Management Agency who was appointed by Mr. Reagan to head a special committee on the Times Beach situation, said that any announcement awaited a risk assessment by the Centers for Disease Control. The centers this week did not advise of any specific additional health risk to Times Beach residents but restated earlier warnings.

He said the project would involve leadership training, education, building of democratic institutions, informational programs and the bolstering of ties between American individuals and organizations and their foreign counterparts.

Mr. Burford said the Times Beach decision was unrelated to the dispute over her former assistant administrator, Miss Lavelle.

Members of Congress have suggested that Miss Lavelle maintained improperly cordial relations with polluters.

The long-range health effects of exposure to dioxin for humans remain uncertain. Only chloracne, a severe skin condition, has been undisputedly linked to the chemical, but it is suspected of causing kidney and liver malfunction, and possibly cancer.

Tuesday's news conference appeared to have been called hastily. Lee M. Thomas, an official at the Federal Emergency Management Agency who was appointed by Mr. Reagan to head a special committee on the Times Beach situation, said that any announcement awaited a risk assessment by the Centers for Disease Control. The centers this week did not advise of any specific additional health risk to Times Beach residents but restated earlier warnings.

He said the project would involve leadership training, education, building of democratic institutions, informational programs and the bolstering of ties between American individuals and organizations and their foreign counterparts.

Mr. Burford said the Times Beach decision was unrelated to the dispute over her former assistant administrator, Miss Lavelle.

Members of Congress have suggested that Miss Lavelle maintained improperly cordial relations with polluters.

The long-range health effects of exposure to dioxin for humans remain uncertain. Only chloracne, a severe skin condition, has been undisputedly linked to the chemical, but it is suspected of causing kidney and liver malfunction, and possibly cancer.

Tuesday's news conference appeared to have been called hastily. Lee M. Thomas, an official at the Federal Emergency Management Agency who was appointed by Mr. Reagan to head a special committee on the Times Beach situation, said that any announcement awaited a risk assessment by the Centers for Disease Control. The centers this week did not advise of any specific additional health risk to Times Beach residents but restated earlier warnings.

He said the project would involve leadership training, education, building of democratic institutions, informational programs and the bolstering of ties between American individuals and organizations and their foreign counterparts.

Mr. Burford said the Times Beach decision was unrelated to the dispute over her former assistant administrator, Miss Lavelle.

Members of Congress have suggested that Miss Lavelle maintained improperly cordial relations with polluters.

The long-range health effects of exposure to dioxin for humans remain uncertain. Only chloracne, a severe skin condition, has been undisputedly linked to the chemical, but it is suspected of causing kidney and liver malfunction, and possibly cancer.

Tuesday's news conference appeared to have been called hastily. Lee M. Thomas, an official at the Federal Emergency Management Agency who was appointed by Mr. Reagan to head a special committee on the Times Beach situation, said that any announcement awaited a risk assessment by the Centers for Disease Control. The centers this week did not advise of any specific additional health risk to Times Beach residents but restated earlier warnings.

He said the project would involve leadership training, education, building of democratic institutions, informational programs and the bolstering of ties between American individuals and organizations and their foreign counterparts.

Mr. Burford said the Times Beach decision was unrelated to the dispute over her former assistant administrator, Miss Lavelle.

Members of Congress have suggested that Miss Lavelle maintained improperly cordial relations with polluters.

The long-range health effects of exposure to dioxin for humans remain uncertain. Only chloracne, a severe skin condition, has been undisputedly linked to the chemical, but it is suspected of causing kidney and liver malfunction, and possibly cancer.

Tuesday's news conference appeared to have been called hastily. Lee M. Thomas, an official at the Federal Emergency Management Agency who was appointed by Mr. Reagan to head a special committee on the Times Beach situation, said that any announcement awaited a risk assessment by the Centers for Disease Control. The centers this week did not advise of any specific additional health risk to Times Beach residents but restated earlier warnings.

He said the project would involve leadership training, education, building of democratic institutions, informational programs and the bolstering of ties between American individuals and organizations and their foreign counterparts.

Mr. Burford said the Times Beach decision was unrelated to the dispute over her former assistant administrator, Miss Lavelle.

Members of Congress have suggested that Miss Lavelle maintained improperly cordial relations with polluters.

The long-range health effects of exposure to dioxin for humans remain uncertain. Only chloracne, a severe skin condition, has been undisputedly linked to the chemical, but it is suspected of causing kidney and liver malfunction, and possibly cancer.

Tuesday's news conference appeared to have been called hastily. Lee M. Thomas, an official at the Federal Emergency Management Agency who was appointed by Mr. Reagan to head a special committee on the Times Beach situation, said that any announcement awaited a risk assessment by the Centers for Disease Control. The centers this week did not advise of any specific additional health risk to Times Beach residents but restated earlier warnings.

He said the project would involve leadership training, education, building of democratic institutions, informational programs and the bolstering of ties between American individuals and organizations and their foreign counterparts.

Mr. Burford said the Times Beach decision was unrelated to the dispute over her former assistant administrator, Miss Lavelle.

Members of Congress have suggested that Miss Lavelle maintained improperly cordial relations with polluters.

The long-range health effects of exposure to dioxin for humans remain uncertain. Only chloracne, a severe skin condition, has been undisputedly linked to the chemical, but it is suspected of causing kidney and liver malfunction, and possibly cancer.

Tuesday's news conference appeared to have been called hastily. Lee M. Thomas, an official at the Federal Emergency Management Agency who was appointed by Mr. Reagan to head a special committee on the Times Beach situation, said that any announcement awaited a risk assessment by the Centers for Disease Control. The centers this week did not advise of any specific additional health risk to Times Beach residents but restated earlier warnings.

He said the project would involve leadership training, education, building of democratic institutions, informational programs and the bolstering of ties between American individuals and organizations and their foreign counterparts.

Mr. Burford said the Times Beach decision was unrelated to the dispute over her former assistant administrator, Miss Lavelle.

Members of Congress have suggested that Miss Lavelle maintained improperly cordial relations with polluters.

The long-range health effects of exposure to dioxin for humans remain uncertain. Only chloracne, a severe skin condition, has been undisputedly linked to the chemical, but it is suspected of causing kidney and liver malfunction, and possibly cancer.

Tuesday's news conference appeared to have been called hastily. Lee M. Thomas, an official at the Federal Emergency Management Agency who was appointed by Mr. Reagan to head a special committee on the Times Beach situation, said that any announcement awaited a risk assessment by the Centers for Disease Control. The centers this week did not advise of any specific additional health risk to Times Beach residents but restated earlier warnings.

He said the project would involve leadership training, education, building of democratic institutions, informational programs and the bolstering of ties between American individuals and organizations and their foreign counterparts.

Mr. Burford said the Times Beach decision was unrelated to the dispute over her former assistant administrator, Miss Lavelle.

Members of Congress have suggested that Miss Lavelle maintained improperly cordial relations with polluters.

The long-range health effects of exposure to dioxin for humans remain uncertain. Only chloracne, a severe skin condition, has been undisputedly linked to the chemical, but it is suspected of causing kidney and liver malfunction, and possibly cancer.

Tuesday's news conference appeared to have been called hastily. Lee M. Thomas, an official at the Federal Emergency Management Agency who was appointed by Mr. Reagan to head a special committee on the Times Beach situation, said that any announcement awaited a risk assessment by the Centers for Disease Control. The centers this week did not advise of any specific additional health risk to Times Beach residents but restated earlier warnings.

He said the project would involve leadership training, education, building of democratic institutions, informational programs and the bolstering of ties between American individuals and organizations and their foreign counterparts.

Mr. Burford said the Times Beach decision was unrelated to the dispute over her former assistant administrator, Miss Lavelle.

Members of Congress have suggested that Miss Lavelle maintained improperly cordial relations with polluters.

The long-range health effects of exposure to dioxin for humans remain uncertain. Only chloracne, a severe skin condition, has been undisputedly linked to the chemical, but it is suspected of causing kidney and liver malfunction, and possibly cancer.

Tuesday's news conference appeared to have been called hastily. Lee M. Thomas, an official at the Federal Emergency Management Agency who was appointed by Mr. Reagan to head a special committee on the Times Beach situation, said that any announcement awaited a risk assessment by the Centers for Disease Control. The centers this week did not advise of any specific additional health risk to Times Beach residents but restated earlier warnings.

## Reagan Missile Plan Looks Familiar

By Michael Gerler  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan's description Tuesday of what he would regard as a "fair agreement" with Moscow limiting medium-range missiles in Europe sounds similar to a package of ideas worked out in unauthorized secret discussions last summer by U.S. and Soviet negotiators.

Those informal discussions between the chief U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, and his Soviet counterpart, Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, produced an "exploratory package" of ideas sent back to Washington and Moscow for study.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States ultimately rejected them, although the administration for a time considered exploring them.

White House officials sought

Tuesday to play down any notion that Mr. Reagan's speech was meant to resurrect the ideas produced in Geneva.

But from what has been revealed about the exploratory package, it

### NEWS ANALYSIS

bears a considerable resemblance to what Mr. Reagan described.

Although Mr. Reagan reiterated his "deep personal commitment" to his "zero-option" plan for banning all medium-range missiles from Europe, he also laid out four principles that could form the basis of a possible compromise.

"The only basis on which a fair agreement can be reached is that of equality" between the United States and the Soviet Union, he said.

Mr. Reagan said British and

French missile forces, which are not part of the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva, could not be considered in those talks. He said the Soviet Union could not be allowed merely to shift the mobile missiles from Europe to Asia, and he said any agreement must be verifiable.

The Nitze-Kvitsinsky package reportedly dealt directly with the equality issue by limiting each side in Europe to 75 missile launchers.

The plan would have allowed Moscow to keep 75 of its approximately 240 SS-20 missiles based in the European portion of the Soviet Union and aimed at Western Europe. Each SS-20 carries three nuclear warheads.

But it also left room for deployment of new U.S. cruise missile launchers, each of which comes with four missiles.

The British and French forces,

## A Warning By Gromyko

*The Associated Press*

**MOSCOW** — Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, said Thursday that the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe would curtail U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting such weapons.

In a Pravda interview, Mr. Gromyko said the belief that the talks in Geneva could continue if the U.S. deployment began was a delusion. "The new U.S. missiles, should they appear in Western Europe, would result in a qualitatively new situation," he said.

The interview broke little new ground and was viewed by Western observers in Moscow as another turn of the propaganda screw on the missile deployment question in the run-up to the West German elections March 6.



*The Associated Press*  
Salvadoran guerrillas with automatic rifles engaged government troops in door-to-door fighting Tuesday in an attempt to seize control of the northern town of Tejutla.

## Cheysson Sees Andropov as Cold

### Soviet Leader Called 'Nonromantic,' Computer-like

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
*New York Times Service*

**PARIS** — The French foreign minister says Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, is "lacking in human warmth" and is a "nonromantic" who works like a "computer."

The minister, Claude Cheysson, was one of the first senior Western officials to meet with Mr. Andropov since the death of Leonid I. Brezhnev in November. He gave the candid account of his encounter in an interview with French reporters on an airplane flight from Moscow to Brussels late Monday and in subsequent television interviews in Belgium.

## Andropov Issues Call For Economic Change

*Reuters*

**MOSCOW** — Yuri V. Andropov, the Communist Party leader, said in an article published Wednesday that changes were long overdue in the way the Soviet economy is run.

Mr. Andropov, writing in *Kommunist*, the party's theoretical journal, avoided the phrase "economic reform" but indicated that he had such changes in mind.

His article, marking the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, said the Soviet economy was operating "not too successfully."

"What is holding us up?" he asked. "Why are we not getting the right returns from huge capital investments? Why are the achievements of science and technology being brought into production at an unsatisfactory speed?"

He said the main reason was that "our work toward perfecting and reshaping the economic mechanism and forms and methods of management has lagged behind."

The Soviet Union's main task is to "work out and consistently carry out measures that will give broad freedom of action to the colossal

creative forces in our economy," he added.

Mr. Andropov said the steps he envisioned must be carefully prepared and should allow the economy to be run by economic levers rather than administrative decrees.

The last major Soviet attempt at economic reform was made in the mid-1960s by Prime Minister Alexei N. Kosygin, but his plans met with strong resistance and were partially abandoned.

Mr. Andropov's article was by implication critical of his predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev, who was not mentioned by name. It was the clearest attempt Mr. Andropov has made to distance himself from the legacy of the Brezhnev era, at least on economic policy.

Mr. Andropov implied that under Mr. Brezhnev there had been too much equalization of wages and called for a return to the payment of higher wage differentials to better workers.

He said wage increases without a corresponding increase in productivity caused shortages in stores and created consumer demands that could not be satisfied.

Turning to ideological issues, Mr. Andropov made clear that there would be no extension of political freedom to critics of the Soviet system.

He said there were still people who tried to "oppose their own egoistic interests to those of society and its other members."

These people had to be educated and sometimes re-educated, he said. Such a course was not a violation of human rights but was "real humanism and democracy," he added.

Soviet Marxists should pay more attention to developments in other socialist countries, whose experiences are sometimes different from those of the Soviet Union, he said.

In what appeared to be a reference to the lessons of the Polish crisis, he said ruling Communist parties that neglected Marxist theory and took a narrowly pragmatic approach always encountered serious political problems.

It was naive to believe that Communism societies were free of conflicts and difficulties. Such conflicts should not be ignored because that would increase the risk of "serious collisions," he said.

## U.S. Mail to Andropov Fuels Article in Pravda

*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, published on Tuesday what it said was a letter from a man in West Hartford, Connecticut, in an attempt to revive the idea of a summit meeting between Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, and President Ronald Reagan.

But the author of the letter, Joseph Dubitsky, an 82-year-old retired pharmacist, said the material attributed to him by Pravda was "distorted completely from A to Z."

Pravda reported that Mr. Dubitsky had written to Mr. Andropov asking, "Don't you think that a meeting between you and our president would be a reasonable step?" But in a telephone interview, Mr. Dubitsky said, "I never requested such a thing."

Mr. Dubitsky said he had written to Mr. Andropov on behalf of a 44-year-old Russian émigré, Adel Chuprovsky, asking that her husband, an engineer, be permitted to leave the Soviet Union and join his wife and daughter in Connecticut.

Mr. Dubitsky's letter was one of about a dozen letters Pravda cited in a long article on the correspondence Mr. Andropov has received from Americans since he became the Soviet leader late last year. The article was believed to be the first of its kind in Pravda.

## Ex-EPA Aide Denies Deals on Toxic Waste

*United Press International*

**WASHINGTON** — Rita Lavelle, a dismissed official of the Environmental Protection Agency, told the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee on Wednesday that she never shredded or withheld papers from Congress.

Further, Miss Lavelle said, there was "no concrete evidence" that she made any deals with companies on cleaning up toxic waste sites, as a former agency employee has asserted.

"I have done nothing wrong," she said. "I have nothing to hide. I made tough decisions and I stand behind them. I can defend the actions I have taken. My record is a good one and I am proud of it."

As she waited in the committee office before testifying, Miss Lavelle was served a subpoena by a representative of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee, one of several panels that have tried vainly for several weeks to serve her with subpoenas.

Miss Lavelle, 35, who headed the EPA office that administers the agency's "superfund" for toxic waste cleanup, was dismissed Feb. 7 by President Ronald Reagan after she refused to resign.

Miss Lavelle was dismissed amid allegations that she perjured herself before a House subcommittee by testifying she did not seek the dismissal of a former aide who had asserted that some cleanup programs were delayed or hastened for political reasons.

"I never participated in any such activity," she said.

## Liberia Rejects Sierra Leone Reply

**MONROVIA, Liberia (AP)** — The Liberian leader, Samuel K. Doe, has rejected an explanation from Sierra Leone for a newspaper allegation that he had killed his wife, and has vowed to keep the border between the two countries closed until a further response is given.

The tension, which also led Liberia to deploy 2,000 troops along the border, resulted from an article on Feb. 19 in an independent newspaper, *The Progress*, in Free-

town, Sierra Leone. The article alleged that Mr. Doe had shot and killed his wife after learning that she was an accomplice in a plot to overthrow his government.

Mr. Doe's wife, Nancy, is currently touring Maryland County in Eastern Liberia to inspect development projects, the Liberian news agency reported. Replying to Mr. Doe's angry telegrams, the president of Sierra Leone, Siaka Stevens, said he, too, was astonished at the allegation.

## IN ATHENS, THE MOST DEMANDING TRAVELLERS STAY WITH US.

The most experienced travellers are naturally the most discerning.

Wherever they travel, their experience leads them to select only those hotels which offer a combination of superb location, the most comprehensive and luxurious facilities, and impeccable service.

In addition, the Hotel Athenaeum possesses the unrivalled technical facilities no less than the expertise necessary to provide trouble-free conventions or conferences in Athens' finest meeting place.



HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL  
89-93, Syngrou Avenue, Athens, 405. Telephone: 902-3666.  
Telex: 22-1554.

## Salvador Rebels Claim a Victory

*United Press International*

**SAN SALVADOR** — Salvadorean insurgents say they have routed an elite, U.S.-trained battalion from a key northeastern town, and military officials say the guerrillas threaten to take a village north of San Salvador.

The guerrillas' Radio Venceremos said Tuesday that insurgents forces dislodged the government's Ramon Belloso battalion from the town of Perquin in Morazan province, 75 miles (120 kilometers) northeast of San Salvador.

The guerrilla radio said the 1,000-man battalion retreated to the south of Perquin, which is near the Honduran border.

The Venceremos claim could not be confirmed independently.

By Robert Pear  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — A House committee has approved legislation creating an employment program similar to the Civilian Conservation Corps, which provided jobs to three million Americans during its October.

Control of Perquin has taken on symbolic importance. The town, which has changed hands at least five times in the past year, and control of it is seen as a test of strength.

Military officials, meanwhile, said that insurgents in Chalatenango province had attacked Tejutla, a small town about 30 miles north of San Salvador, and threatened to take control.

Reporters visiting the city said rebels had overrun the first guard checkpoint at the entrance to the city.

Telephone communications to Tejutla were cut but one guard

would provide employment for 100,000 people in 1984 and each subsequent year.

The money would finance activities such as tree-planting, wildlife conservation, soil and rangeland conservation, development of recreational areas, preservation of historic sites, flood control, water pollution control, fire prevention, energy conservation, restoration of city parks and the reclamation of lands abandoned after strip mining.

The bill is being considered separately from a \$4.3-billion emergency jobs bill. At Tuesday's committee session, Representative James M. Jeffords, Republican of Vermont, said, "We will put more people to work with the money authorized by this bill than with the \$4.3 billion spent in the emergency jobs bill."

The larger sum, he said, will finance public works projects requiring skilled labor.



Whenever you rent a car from Europcar, you meet people who obviously enjoy serving you. People who know their job, who have confidence in their organization, confidence in the cars they give you - and people who like people.

You get a feeling of friendly professionalism. We call it the Europcar Super Service.

RENT-A-CAR

You'll find the Europcar Super Service everywhere, throughout Europe, Africa and the Middle East (in the U.S. and Latin America, it's National Car Rental). Just call the nearest Europcar rental office or your travel agent for reservations. Then you'll be helped by the Super Service people. You'll be in good hands, and off in a good car.

europcar

RENT-A-CAR

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Cultural Statements

French-American relations are a high-quality mixture, most of all when they involve what the French call Culture and Americans culture. The conference of intellectuals and artists convoked last week by France's minister of culture, Jack Lang, had its anti-American moments, and some American commentators have been provoked into furious response. A Paris daily, Libération, described the conference as "slightly ridiculous. No more." These responses have also been slightly ridiculous. We'll leave off the qualification.

The affair seems rather to have bemused the Americans who actually took part, unaccustomed as they are to being asked by governments how to end the world economic crisis. They had not known that Mr. Lang and President François Mitterrand seemed to think otherwise. Yet in the end they seem not to have added much to the conventional wisdom of economists, politicians, journalists — that dull lot.

The American critics of the affair have fulminated over French "vanity" and the Socialist Messrs. Lang and Mitterrand's sympathy for liberal or leftist American writers and filmmakers. One might have thought Washington writers who boast of their White House friendships would be less indifferent when other writers, frozen out of Washington, find friends in Paris.

The most wrath, however, was exercised in defense of "Dallas," the American television series running on many of the free and the unfree world's television screens. The criticisms of "Dallas" made in Paris seem to have been taken as criticisms of Amer-

ican democracy, apple pie and all the rest. Our own view is that the culture and civilization of the United States would better be defended on other grounds than "Dallas." "Dallas" is highly professional popular entertainment. Its most severe critics admit that Art it is not. However, the foreign criticism made of it is not aesthetic but political. "Dallas" and other series already amortized economically by their sales in the United States are offered to world television at rates which tend to undermine local programming. This is what people like Mr. Lang call "cultural imperialism."

The obvious response is that no one forces French or any other television to buy and show "Dallas." Nevertheless the critics are making a serious point.

It is a trivial point with respect to France, and those other countries which have sophisticated national television in which American programming has a minor role. It is not a trivial point in countries with underdeveloped local television, meager local resources and little alternative diversion for newly urbanized or urbanizing populations, until now scarcely touched by the forces of modernization and mass culture.

For these audiences, the slick American series, wholly remote from anything in their own experience, yet fast, action-filled and hollow, do make a political statement. It is a statement about the United States and about American values. Our opinion is that it is a false statement, and on occasion a pernicious one. Other Americans seem to think that "Dallas" represents America at its best. Well, it's a free country.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## The Killing in India

After the bloodiest communal violence since India's partition in 1947, Indira Gandhi's opponents are hurling ugly taunts about her "Hitlerite" tactics. But the prime minister is no more directly to blame for the Assam riots than was the great Mahatma for the dreadful bloodletting that attended the nation's birth. Whether she bears an indirect responsibility remains to be determined.

It was Assam's elections that ignited the hatred of Hindu against Moslem, tribesman against tribesman. Mrs. Gandhi called the vote reluctantly after her parliamentary opposition dared her to resort to a previously discredited "emergency" rule instead. Hindu Assamese now insist that illegal Moslem immigrants will tip the result, and they are furiously encouraging a boycott of the poll.

The dead so far exceed 1,000. The central government's quandary is real. The violence may spread, whether Mrs. Gandhi now tries to appear or to crush. She faces the fearful moral choices that often attend the massive movement of peoples.

A tenth of the 15 million Assamese belong to 16 tribal groups, with exotic names like Garo, Kachin and Lushai; they were promised "perfect freedom" by Mrs. Gandhi's father, Jawaharlal Nehru, and by the constitution. But privation and war in adjoining Bangladesh drove millions of Bengalis, both Moslem and Hindu, into Assam, feeding bitter ethnic rivalries and student insurgency.

New Delhi's task has been close to impossible: to deal justly with the original inhabitants and humanely with the uprooted refugees. Its programs of accommodation have obviously failed, and now the nation's unity and humanity are being tested in a cruel fire. In trying to contain it, Mrs. Gandhi may have miscalculated, and in a democracy legitimate inquiries will be made. When authorities fail to prevent massacres, the question of even indirect responsibility can no longer be evaded.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### The Soviet-Syrian Alliance

An alliance that Syria has started, or that the Soviet Union has started, is aimed at eliminating Arab Iraq from the region and putting Soviet hands on petroleum interests in Libya, Iraq and Iran. These petrochemical interests are vital and large, and the Soviets can control the region with them. This is the secret behind the notable military movement between Syria and the Soviet Union recently. The Arabs must stand against this Soviet infiltration into the Arab front through Syria. The Arabs must have a plan to face this suspicious move.

— Al-Akhbar (Cairo).

### Is Barbie's Trial Worth It?

The worst that could now happen to Klaus Barbie, aged 69, is said to be life imprisonment. This would be so out of proportion to

the enormity of Barbie's crimes that the question may well be asked whether the effort to apprehend the accused was well worth the trouble. Time is indeed running out. But some time is still left to place on record humanity's moral judgment on the Nazi murderers and their collaborators.

— The Jerusalem Post.

### Now Remedial Reasoning

They're calling it "the fourth R" — reasoning. In an experiment, public school systems propose to give the fourth R formal standing in the high school curriculum. Examiners have found significant drops in reasoning ability among older teenagers in recent years. inner-city students, most from disadvantaged minority backgrounds, especially have been hurt by the lack of stress on reasoning.

— The Chicago Sun-Times.

### FROM OUR FEB. 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: Titian Set Authenticated

BERLIN — It is finally established by Herr Manuel Wieland, the artist, that on the walls of the Royal Castle in Munich hang twelve "Imperial" pictures from the brush of Titian. Dr. H. Suckow, the historical art expert, cast doubt on the authenticity of the pictures. He said they were copies, that the originals had been destroyed, and that they did not appear in the inventory of Ficker. The truth was that copies had been made, did hang in the Palace and had been sent elsewhere. The copies were very poor works, and the present ones are in the best style of Titian. The reason they did not appear in the inventory was that they were then in the collection of Charles I of England.

#### 1933: Germany Loses in Geneva

GENEVA — France won a victory in the vote of the Disarmament Conference here when its proposal to take up first the question of the limitation of armaments and the conversion of European armies into short-term militia forces was approved by 21 votes including those of the United States and Great Britain. The German proposal to discuss first of all the limitation of material armaments received only one vote, that of the German delegate. The German delegation, it is said, regards the overwhelming vote for the French proposal as a direct attack on the Reichstag. It is feared in some quarters that Germany may again leave the conference and begin rearming at once.

#### 1933: John Hay Whitney (1904-1982), Chairman

KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

#### Lee W. HUEBNER, Publisher

#### Executive Editor

#### Editor

#### Deputy Editor

#### Associate Editor

#### ROLAND PINSON

#### RENE BONDY

#### FRANCOIS DESMAISON

#### RICHARD E. MORGAN

#### STEPHEN W. CONAWAY

#### Director of Finance

#### Director of Circulation

#### Director of Advertising

#### Director of Operations

#### JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

#### KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

#### Lee W. HUEBNER, Publisher

#### Executive Editor

#### Editor

#### Deputy Editor

#### Associate Editor

#### ROLAND PINSON

#### RENE BONDY

#### FRANCOIS DESMAISON

#### RICHARD E. MORGAN

#### STEPHEN W. CONAWAY

#### Director of Finance

#### Director of Circulation

#### Director of Advertising

#### Director of Operations

#### JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

#### KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

#### Lee W. HUEBNER, Publisher

#### Executive Editor

#### Editor

#### Deputy Editor

#### Associate Editor

#### ROLAND PINSON

#### RENE BONDY

#### FRANCOIS DESMAISON

#### RICHARD E. MORGAN

#### STEPHEN W. CONAWAY

#### Director of Finance

#### Director of Circulation

#### Director of Advertising

#### Director of Operations

#### JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

#### KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

#### Lee W. HUEBNER, Publisher

#### Executive Editor

#### Editor

#### Deputy Editor

#### Associate Editor

#### ROLAND PINSON

#### RENE BONDY

#### FRANCOIS DESMAISON

#### RICHARD E. MORGAN

#### STEPHEN W. CONAWAY

#### Director of Finance

#### Director of Circulation

#### Director of Advertising

#### Director of Operations

#### JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

#### KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

#### Lee W. HUEBNER, Publisher

#### Executive Editor

#### Editor

#### Deputy Editor

#### Associate Editor

#### ROLAND PINSON

#### RENE BONDY

#### FRANCOIS DESMAISON

#### RICHARD E. MORGAN

#### STEPHEN W. CONAWAY

#### Director of Finance

#### Director of Circulation

#### Director of Advertising

#### Director of Operations

#### JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

#### KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

#### Lee W. HUEBNER, Publisher

#### Executive Editor

#### Editor

#### Deputy Editor

#### Associate Editor

#### ROLAND PINSON

#### RENE BONDY

#### FRANCOIS DESMAISON

#### RICHARD E. MORGAN

#### STEPHEN W. CONAWAY

#### Director of Finance

#### Director of Circulation

#### Director of Advertising

#### Director of Operations

#### JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

#### KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

#### Lee W. HUEBNER, Publisher

#### Executive Editor

#### Editor

#### Deputy Editor

#### Associate Editor

#### ROLAND PINSON

#### RENE BONDY

#### FRANCOIS DESMAISON

#### RICHARD E. MORGAN

By William Drozdik

*Washington Post Service*

BONN — An episode of the 13-part series "Europe Under the Swastika" was drawing to a close recently when the television screen filled with grisly pictures of corpses of French people victimized by Nazi execution.

The German narrator implied that the multitude of informers and deputy torturers who abetted the Nazi rape of their own country had been forgiven or forgotten — as is always the case in France.

After marking the 50th anniversary of Hitler's rise to power with an agonizing self-appraisal of the Nazi era, Germans are watching with a touch of schadenfreude or malignant delight as the French try to cope with tales of collaboration that have emerged since the arrest of Klaus Barbie, the former

Nazis,

France fears a resurgence of German nationalism in the guise of a swing toward neutralism. That notion in turn evokes exasperation in West Germany's political circles.

When Barbie was deported from Bolivia two weeks ago and flown to France after decades of exile in South America, the French press worried that a resurrection of outrage over his crimes might damage the tenuous relations between the two countries.

Yet, despite the remarkable metamorphosis involved in the shedding of decades of enmity, old suspicions and resentments from the Nazi years continue to percolate in both countries.

West Germans disdain what they perceive as France's lingering self-righteousness about the war, particularly what they see as a reluctance to debunk myths of French resistance. And more than any other of West Germany's

neighbors, France fears a resurgence of German nationalism in the guise of a swing toward neutralism. That notion in turn evokes exasperation in West Germany's political circles.

At the same time, many Germans fastened onto accounts of the Frenchmen who facilitated Barbie's notorious reign in Lyons.

"France, too, must now preoccupy itself with its uncombed past," wrote Joseph Rovin in Die Zeit, the political weekly newspaper. "The dimensions of collaboration should be totally uncovered."

Rather than recoil in shame over tales of atrocities, many West Germans fastened onto accounts of the Frenchmen who facilitated Barbie's notorious reign in Lyons.

"France, too, must now preoccupy itself with its uncombed past," wrote Joseph Rovin in Die Zeit, the political weekly newspaper. "The dimensions of collaboration should be totally uncovered."

In a speech to the West German Bundestag last month, Mr. Mitterrand assailed "all those who would

be on a decompiling" between Europe and the United States. He endorsed the stationing of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Germany if U.S.-Soviet arms control talks fail, and he ruled out bringing France's nuclear deterrent forces into those negotiations.

Differences over those two key issues have badly divided French officials and West German Social Democrats, who have been striving to encourage compromises that would keep new missiles out of West Germany.

"The French claim about neutralism is absolute stupidity and nonsense," said the Social Democrat disarmament expert, Egon Bahr, in an interview. "Mitterrand is the real successor to de Gaulle, who favors every U.S. weapons system in West Germany so long as it does not have to take them in France," he said.

## Schmidt Calls on U.S. To Initiate Recovery

Reuters

BONN — The United States must take the lead in fighting the world recession, former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Wednesday, and he said it could lose its position in the international political leadership if it failed to do so.

Presenting an article to be published in five major publications, Mr. Schmidt said that unless governments worked together, the international economy might slide into a persistent depression for the second time this century.

The organizations publishing the article are Die Zeit, Hamburg; The Economist, London; Le Monde, Paris; Panorama, Milan; and Nihon Keizai Shinbun, Tokyo.

"Cooperation between North America, Japan and the European Community is decisive for the well-being of the world economy," he said.

Mr. Schmidt also called for a strengthening of international monitoring of the banking system, measures against currency fluctuations, a greater role for international lending groups and for improved safeguards against excessive debt.

Mr. Schmidt, a Social Democrat who was chancellor for eight years before being removed in a parliamentary vote in October, wrote the article with Manfred Lahmstein, who was finance minister in the final months of his government.

He said that concerted economic action must be the highest priority when leaders of the top seven Western industrial nations — the United States, Canada, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain and Italy — meet in May in Williamsburg, Virginia.

With coming from the three rounds of his week's voting concluding Wednesday, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress-I Party was winning easily, as expected. Congress-I candidates had won 77 seats in the 126-member state assembly, with seven others going to independents and five to minor parties.

The Congress-I victory was virtually assured by a boycott by the local Assamese and a sympathy boycott by the major opposition parties. The Congress-I Party also won both the elections for parliamentary seats that have been decided so far.

Twelve seats in the national legislature were to be filled, but election violence prevented voting in seven districts, as did it in 18 legislative assembly constituencies. Election officials said the seats would remain vacant indefinitely.

Opposition members of both houses of Parliament condemned the holding of the elections under widespread threat of violence. They also agreed that those who came after 1971 should be deported. The disagreement has come over what to do with those who arrived from 1961 to 1971. The Indian government has been hesitant to evict them. The Assamese anti-immigrant movement wants them all under the point of a gun.

An official report said Indian Army troops were rushed into two areas of the northern Darang district to quell Hindu-Muslim violence in the past two days. It said that 15 persons were killed, including two hit by police bullets when they tried to take ballot boxes from election officials.

Forces also recovered Wednesday in northeastern Lakhimpur district and 10 were collected in northwestern Goalpara district, the report said. Another three persons died, including one shot by police, in fighting Wednesday in the Nowrang district.

Those deaths would push the unofficial toll to at least 1,245 fatalities.

The employees returned to their posts in most government offices, including banks and post offices, the United News of India reported from Gauhati, Assam's main city 550 kilometers (about 340 miles) northeast of Calcutta.

The government workers had taken part in a boycott called Feb. 2 by a student-led, anti-immigrant movement to protest the holding of the elections in Assam. The movement sought to prevent thousands of immigrants from Bangladesh from voting.

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."



**IRON CURTAIN** — A West German border guard, left, took close-range photographs Wednesday of his East German counterparts, who themselves were getting ready to take pictures from their side of the frontier near Helmstedt. The occasion for this attention was a recent visit to the frontier by the British envoy to Bonn.

## Longstanding Conflicts Job Boycott Is Ending in Assam State

By Barbara Crossley

*New York Times Service*

NEW DELHI — The violence in India's Assam state, touched off by a student-led campaign to boycott and disrupt last week's state elections, has its roots in religious, political, ethnic and economic resentments.

"These were minor resentments," K.R. Narayanan, India's ambassador to the United States, said Monday in an interview. "But they were magnified into political conflict when the students began their agitation several years ago."

Assam is largely cut off from the rest of India by Bangladesh. It was an independent kingdom for more than 400 years before it became a part of the British empire in 1826. Its years of sovereignty gave its people a sense of separateness that has proved a problem for India almost since independence.

The state is populated by indigenous Assamese, who are largely Hindus, as well as by several tribes who practice forms of Hinduism or animism. Many of the tribal people have been converted to Christianity. They are hill people with little love for the people of the plains and the Brahmaputra River valley.

Over the years some ethnic Bengalis from what is now the Indian state of West Bengal moved to Assam. Many Bengalis — some Moslems, some Hindus — were introduced into Assam under British rule when the former kingdom was administered as part of Bengal.

## Russia to Test Quail Hatchery In Outer Space

*The Associated Press*

MOSCOW — Communist scientists are planning a quail farm in outer space to provide fresh eggs and meat for astronauts on prolonged space missions.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, said Tuesday that Soviet and Czechoslovak scientists have designed a special container for quail eggs that will keep them motionless and at a constant temperature in space flight.

"If the experiment proves a success," the report said, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."

If the experiment proves a success, "this will lay the beginning for the creation of mini-green farms in conditions of weightlessness to supply cosmonauts with food during lengthy flights."

It said the quail was chosen because its eggs hatch in 15 to 17 days, while a chicken needs 21 days. Also, quail hens begin to lay in 35 to 40 days while chickens must wait five to six months.

"This violence does have religious overtones," Mr. Narayanan said. "But essentially this is not religious. This is political. At the core of it you have a political problem."</p

## SCIENCE

## Studies Show How The Nose Knows

By Jane E. Brody

*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — How can a worker in a rendering plant enjoy his lunch despite the noxious odors? Why do people lose the smell of gas soon after entering a room with a small gas leak, even though the leak persists? How can something smelled today evoke memories from years past? Do women have a keener sense of smell than men do? Why does the common cold interfere with the taste of food?

New studies of the sense of smell are shedding light on these and many other questions about human odor perception. Although smell is a far more acute sense than taste, it has so far received much less research attention.

Until recently, many who studied odor focused on classification: from Plato, who categorized smells as "pleasant" or "unpleasant"; to Linnaeus, who 2,100 years later proposed seven qualities: aromatic, fragrant, musty, garlicky, goaty, repulsive and nauseous; to a Dutch physiologist of the 20th century who added "ethereal" (fruity) and "empyreumatic" (burnt organic matter), plus a host of subdivisions to Linnaeus's classification.

Now researchers have abandoned efforts to catalog odors and instead are studying how people detect and interpret them, what can be done to get rid of noxious odors, and what causes the sense of smell to fail. They have found, among other things, that the human sense of smell is much better than previously thought.

Although the average person, when blindfolded, can correctly name only a handful of common odors, studies at Yale University showed that this limitation resulted from an inability to think of the names of odors rather than a failure to detect differences between odors. After a preliminary test in which people were given the right names for odors, they were able to name correctly all or nearly all of 80 different odors, suggesting that, with proper labeling, the list could be extended to hundreds.

"In other words," said Dr. William S. Cain, who directs the Yale research, "the human nose knows more than we realized." His studies have shown that, contrary to common belief, women are not better able to detect odors than men, but that "they are more aware of the odor environment and can identify many more odors than men can."

Based on their finding that

human odor perception is keen but "poorly linked to language," Dr. Cain and his colleagues have devised a new test to help doctors detect abnormalities of the sense of smell. Instead of having patients think of the names for odors, the test gives them a multiple-choice list from which to select the names of odors they can smell.

Anomalies in the sense of smell can aid in the diagnosis of a number of disorders, including brain tumors, head injuries, occupational exposure to toxic vapors or dust, epilepsy, nasal obstructions and various infections.

At a new taste and smell clinic at the University of Connecticut at Farmington, researchers are finding that the overwhelming majority of patients complaining of a loss of taste really have something wrong with their ability to smell. The clinic is one of two "chemosensory" research and treatment centers (the other is at the University of Pennsylvania) recently established under grants from the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, in part to help the more than 2 million American adults who cannot smell and taste normally.

Dr. Linda Bartoshuk, a Yale taste expert and a principal investigator at the Farmington clinic, said: "We've found that people who've never been able to smell don't seem to realize what they're missing, but those who lose the sense of smell later on are devastated." People who cannot smell can taste only sweet, sour, salty and bitter — no subtle flavors such as chocolate or herbs.

The cause of a loss of taste is often simple and correctible: a polyp or scar tissue in the nose or swelling due to an allergy. Dr. Bartoshuk said. Yet, she added, patients are often shunted from doctor to doctor and not taken seriously or offered much hope.

The anatomy of the sense of smell is simple at its beginning but becomes highly complex once the olfactory messages enter the central nervous system and spread out in a maze to a number of different brain centers, Dr. Cain said.

For a person to smell something, air containing odoriferous molecules must reach a tiny cluster of specialized nerve cells (neurons) at the top of the nose just above the bridge. There are about 5 million of these receptor cells in each of the two nasal cavities. Air inhaled through the nose first passes across a series of bones, the turbinates,

### Anatomy Of The Nose

THE OLFACTORY NEURONS or receptors are specialized nerve cells that perceive odors. Each nasal passage contains five million of them.

THE TURBINATES are bones over which air passes to reach the receptors. Sniffing causes swirling currents in the nose, enhancing the sense of smell.



THE MOUTH itself is not the primary perceiver of taste; rather, food odors reach the nasal receptors by traveling behind the palate and into the nose.

Illustration by Craig Zuckerman, The New York Times

before a small amount makes its way to the receptors. "When you sniff, you create eddy currents that force air into the upper portion of the nose and greatly increase odor perception," Dr. Cain said.

Flavors, which are primarily smells rather than tastes, are perceived differently. When food is put in the mouth, odors travel up the back of the nose until they reach the receptors.

Olfactory neurons are the only nerve cells in the body that regenerate, replacing themselves once a month or two. Thus, people whose olfactory neurons are accidentally damaged, say, by a blow to the head, may eventually regain their sense of smell.

Once triggered by an odor, the olfactory neurons send messages through nerve fibers to the olfactory bulb, two lobes at the base of the brain at eye level. But olfactory messages don't stop there: They also travel to brain regions involved in cognition, emotion and other activities.

These many connections may explain the ability of odors to evoke strong memories, Dr. Cain said. "The smell of creosote may prompt you to recall your grandmother's beach house, which you haven't smelled in 50 years. Odor memory is very long-lasting. Our studies show that, unlike other senses, there's really no significant decay of odor memory."

Preferences for odors are not inborn but are gleaned from experience, which is why one group of people may like an odor that another finds repellent. Members of certain African tribes, for example, perfume their hair with rancid fat.

Studies of children have shown that, as they get older, their "hedonic reactions," their pleasure or displeasure when exposed to odors, widen and deepen from mild preferences to intense liking or disgust. "Very young children seem indifferent to odors, which is why an infant can play with an infant, an odor that adults find disgusting," Dr. Cain noted.

Sensitivity to odors declines in the elderly, as a result of lost perceptual ability and impaired brain function.

People get used to odors, even those that initially are extremely unpleasant. In a study involving repeated exposure to the smell of sweaty socks, people soon began to downgrade its "unpleasantness." Similarly, repeated exposure to the initially pleasing smell of lemon led to a decline in pleasantness.

"There is a drift in reactions to odors toward hedonic neutrality," Dr. Cain said. Studs Terkel, in his book "Working," quotes a worker in a rendering plant: "The odor was terrible, but I got used to it. It was less annoying when you stayed right in it. When you left for a week or two, a vacation, you had to come back and get used to the thing all over again."

Dr. Cain's studies showed that adaptation to odors occurs both in the olfactory neurons and in the brain. The brain also learns to sort out individual odors, one of which may initially be masked by the intensity of another.

Thus, the rendering plant worker is able to taste his lunch, whereas a visitor to the plant would be overwhelmed, unable to "taste" anything but the plant odor.

Dr. Cain is now studying odor tolerance and control from an energy-saving perspective. Volunteers sit in a tightly controlled environmental chamber giving off various odors while large volumes of air enter the chamber through a sieve-like floor with 14,000 holes. The smell of the air vented out of the room is evaluated by human "sniffers" (no mechanical equivalent of the human smell perception has yet been invented).

In a study with Dr. Brian P. Leaderer, Dr. Cain found that "normal" levels of cigarette smoking in the chamber increased the need for ventilation five-fold to achieve desired odor control. The pollution level in a normally ventilated room where people were smoking exceeded acceptable outdoor pollution levels, as measured by total suspended particulates.

"There's a lot of interest now in energy-saving demand ventilation systems that operate in response to the need at the moment," Dr. Cain said. "We want to know, for example, how long the ventilation system has to run to get rid of contaminants after people leave a room. We find that the odor of cigarette smoke lingers and lingers and may actually get worse in a closed-up room after the occupants have left."

## Optimism Rising on Cancer

By Philip M. Boffey

*New York Times Service*

**W**ASHINGTON — Scientists believe they are closing in fast on the secrets of cancer, a disease that has mystified them for centuries.

The chief reason for their optimism is the astonishing progress made in recent years toward understanding the genetic factors involved in cancer. Whereas cancer is often considered a hundred or more different diseases, the latest research suggests that most all forms of cancer may result from a small number of genetic events that cause cells to grow out of control.

Once scientists understand that phenomenon at a molecular level, there is a distinct possibility, though by no means a certainty, that they can devise ways to block it, thus preventing the development of cancer or curing it once it is detected.

But almost all experts caution that breakthroughs in knowledge about how cancer develops will not necessarily produce breakthroughs in techniques for treating it. That is simply their hope.

Although the sense that cancer research is moving faster than ever has been growing for some time, optimism is now taking the form of dramatic statements.

In perhaps the boldest expression of hope so far, the British scientific journal Nature recently said that 1983 may be the year in which carcinogenesis is finally understood. The magazine cited "the richness" of recent research findings as evidence that "for the first time, there is a chance of getting to the bottom of the phenomenon of cancer."

Dr. Lewis Thomas, chancellor of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, looks for "the end of cancer before this century is over." He recently wrote, "I now believe it could begin to fall into place at almost any time starting next year or even next week, depending on the intensity, quality and luck of basic research."

"If anybody had said five or 10 years ago that by the year 2000 we may not have cancer, he would have been wrapped in a white jacket with his hands tied behind him," said Vincent T. DeVita Jr., director of the National Cancer Institute, a federal agency. "But those are not outlandish statements any more. The pace of advance has been enormous."

Frank J. Rauscher Jr., senior vice president for research at the American Cancer Society, called the last few years of progress in a number of cancer research fields "an incredible thing."

"We made steady progress for the past 50 years but it was a pretty flat upward curve," he said. "Now we have a better base from which to make a quantum jump than ever before. This is one of those very rare times in the history of biology in which we seem ready to make one hell of a jump."

Nevertheless, some leading scientists are urging caution against premature euphoria. They note that there have been past waves of enthusiasm — for research on cancer viruses, chemical carcinogens and interferon, for example — yet cancer continues to elude final control. And many of those who are enthusiastic about the latest findings are always under pressure to justify large expenditures on cancer research.

Norton Zinder, a virologist at Rockefeller University who headed a major critique of an earlier government cancer program that failed to live up to expectations, said: "I find everything that's happening very exciting. It's all new. It's all interesting. It opens up a whole new vista, a whole new era. For the first time it looks like we're on the right track. But we just don't know where it's going to take us. If we start promising cures, we will make a tragic mistake."

The recent advances are causing a major shift in federal research financing patterns. The National Cancer Institute reports applications for research

grants are flooding in from top scientists who want to study the genetic mechanisms underlying cancer. The institute expects to spend \$46 million for this in fiscal 1984, compared with almost zero a few years ago.

Five cancer scientists shared the most recent Lasker Award for basic biomedical research for contributions that "significantly increased our understanding of cancer at the molecular level." In accepting his share of the honor, Dr. J. Michael Bishop, professor of microbiology at the University of California at San Francisco, hailed "the coming of another dawn" in which "the human intellect has finally laid hold" of "cancer with a grip that may eventually extract the deadly secret of the disease."

The main reasons for the excitement are recent advances in identifying genes, called oncogenes, that appear to be involved in producing cancer. More than 50 different oncogenes have been found so far.

In normal cells, these are apparently either "switched off" or are activated under strict biological control only when the body needs a particular protein produced by the gene. But in cancer, scientists now think, the oncogene can get switched on when it should not be, or, if already on, can slip loose of the cell's normal control mechanisms to produce far too much protein. Either way, the result is uncontrolled growth of cells.

The implications of these findings could be profound. It may well turn out that all the known causes of cancer, such as chemical carcinogens, radiation, viruses, and spontaneous genetic transformations, operate through the same fundamental mechanism. They may damage the genetic material in such a way that oncogenes are activated to produce unwanted protein that then causes cancerous cell growth.

If so, Dr. DeVita said, it should be "no great trick" to block the cancer-causing action of the protein produced through straightforward biological methods.

"Oncogenes are the single most important finding in all of cancer research over many decades," said Dr. Rauscher. "I think we at long last have identified some common denominator. . . . And now we can ask the two most important questions: What turns them on, and how do you turn them back off?"

He predicted that scientists would learn how to manipulate the oncogene phenomenon to protect or treat patients "within the next two or five years." It has already been shown, he said, that when oncogenes are turned off in cancerous mice, their cells revert to normal. "There is a high possibility that oncogenes can be manipulated for treatment," he said.

Cancer researchers are also excited about the potential of "monoclonal antibodies," specifically designed proteins that may be able to seek out and destroy malignant growths in the body without causing widespread damage to normal cells. And they hope that other "biological response modifiers," such as interferon, may prove able to stimulate the body's normal immune system to shrink tumors.

But researchers caution that the recent gains may not, when all the returns are in, actually yield a breakthrough in preventing or treating cancer. Much still must be learned about oncogenes, for example.

There is a lot of evidence that cancer develops through a long process involving many stages over many years. Thus it is not yet clear that a one-shot event like a genetic change is the most important point for therapeutic intervention.

Scientists are confident that they are well on their way to a deeper understanding of cancer. But advances in knowledge do not inevitably bring cures. Some critics consider it naive to expect that such a complicated phenomenon as cancer, involving many kinds of cellular interactions and environmental influences, can be explained by simple molecular events.

RARE  
BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKIES  
100% SCOTCH WHISKIES  
BLENDED AND BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND BY  
JUSTERIN & BROOKS LTD.  
St. James's Street, London, England  
WINE MERCHANTS TO THEIR LATE MAJESTIES  
KING GEORGE III  
KING EDWARD VII  
KING GEORGE V  
AND TO HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS  
THE DUKE OF WALES (1921-1972)



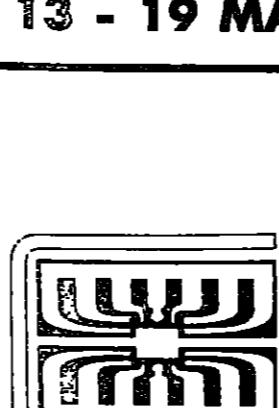
## Leipzig Fair

German Democratic Republic

Twice a year, Leipzig becomes a meeting place for buyers from some 100 nations and exhibitors from 50 or more countries.

Leipzig is recognized throughout the world as the gateway to the stable, steadily expanding market of the CMEA countries. The GDR is the biggest exhibitor; at Leipzig it carries through some two thirds of its total foreign trade. The framework of Leipzig, a multi-branch Fair, offers optimum conditions for market research and estimation, for expanding contacts, and for doing business. Major international participation is a feature of all the principal product groups, and an important program of scientific and technological conferences and lectures supplements the displays.

Leipzig, 800 years old, is a Fair for specialists with their eyes on tomorrow.



Programmed  
Effectiveness  
through microelectronics

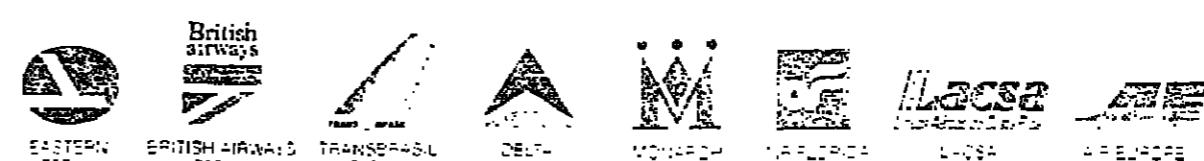
19 M 83

# FLY THE LEADER.



The Boeing 757 is ahead of the pack and pulling away. In passenger comfort, it feels like a wide-body. In performance, it is the most fuel-efficient jetliner in the sky. This means airlines can continue to offer air travel as the world's best travel value.

**BOEING**  
Genuine people technology









**BUSINESS BRIEFS****European Firms to Maintain VTR Complaint Against Japanese**

BRUSSELS (AP) — Philips, of the Netherlands, and Grundig, of West Germany, probably will not withdraw their antidumping complaint against Japanese makers of video tape recorders for several weeks, a consultant representing the two companies said Wednesday.

First Japan must live up to a promise, made Feb. 12, to European Community officials, to restrain VTR exports to the EC at prices of up to 27 percent below those charged in Japan.

The firm represents Philips and Grundig — both electronics manufacturers — and several distributing companies in the antidumping action, which asserts that Japan has been selling VTRs in the EC at prices of up to 27 percent below those charged in Japan.

Japan has promised to curb VTR exports to the EC for three years, with the 1983 ceiling set at 4.55 million units. The Japanese said they would adjust selling prices to EC levels.

**Goodrich Posts Loss for 1982**

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — B.F. Goodrich reported Wednesday a loss of \$32.8 million, or \$2.43 a share, for 1982. Company officials attributed the loss to recession and restructuring costs. Goodrich sales in 1982 were slightly more than \$3 billion, down from \$3.2 billion.

For the 1982 fourth quarter, the company reported a net loss of \$33.7 million, or \$2.05 a share, on sales of \$687.8 million, compared with year-earlier \$32.4 million, or \$1.69 a share, on sales of \$753.5 million.

Goodrich said Tuesday that it will stop erosion of its industrial-rubber-products business by spending millions to make the operation competitive again. Goodrich, as part of a \$50-million restructuring program for its industrial products division, will spend more than \$14 million during the next two years at its Akron complex, said John D. Ong, chairman.

**Fraser Urged to Stay at Chrysler**

Detroit (NYT) — The likelihood of Douglas A. Fraser, the president of the United Auto Workers union, remaining on the board of Chrysler apparently has increased.

A union announcement Tuesday said that 58 local union officials from Chrysler plants had voted to "request Mr. Fraser to change his plans" and keep the seat even after he retires as president in May.

If Mr. Fraser were to retain his board position, it could resolve a conflict between Chrysler and the union. Mr. Fraser has said that the seat belonged to the union and that his place should go to another UAW official after his retirement from the union. But Chrysler executives have insisted that Mr. Fraser was invited to join as an individual.



Douglas A. Fraser

**IBM's Cary Quitting as Chairman**

ARMONK, New York (NYT) — Frank T. Cary, 62 years old, is resigning as chairman of International Business Machines. The board named John R. Opel, 58, currently president and chief executive, to succeed him.

In an announcement Tuesday, the company named John F. Akers, 48, president. He had been senior vice president and group executive of the information systems and communications group. Paul J. Rizzo, 55, a director and member of the corporate office, was named vice chairman, a position that has been vacant since 1977.

Mr. Cary will remain a member of the corporate office, the body that IBM said provides overall direction to the company. He also will be chairman of the board's executive committee.

**Swiss Propose Wider Disclosure**

BERN (Reuters) — The Swiss government proposed Wednesday a new law to force companies to disclose more information on their earnings and assets and oblige them to report when they draw on their hidden reserves.

The Justice Ministry said the current law, enacted in 1936, contained loopholes that could lead to abuses.

The proposed revision is designed to give shareholders better protection by allowing them access to more details of a company's performance and by setting out how they are to be represented on management boards, it said.

**Company Notes**

Racial Electronics said the Florida workforce of its Racial-Milgo subsidiary has been cut by a further 300, to 3,200.

Gaz de France, the French state gas agency, said its losses in 1982 rose to 2.5 billion francs (\$367.6 million) from 950 million in 1981.

Daewoo of South Korea has signed a \$35-million credit agreement with a group of seven banks led by International Bank of Singapore. Marubeni America and National Can pleaded guilty in federal court to scheming to circumvent illegal dumping of foreign steel products in the United States.

**Atari to Move Most Production To the Far East**

New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Atari said that it would shift most of its manufacturing — the production of its home computers and video games — from plants in Sunnyvale and San Jose, California, to Hong Kong and Taiwan. The move, intended to reduce costs, would cost the jobs of about 1,700 workers.

The announcement, which was made Tuesday, came only weeks after Atari had said that its 1982 earnings were sharply lower than had been expected. A week ago, Warner Communications, Atari's parent company, had said that it expected that factors that had caused its "fourth-quarter disappointment" in earnings to extend into the first half of this year. Warner had reported that its 1982 fourth quarter net income had plunged to \$33 million from the year-earlier \$75.8 million.

Atari employs about 7,000 workers in the United States and about 11,000 worldwide. It currently has about 2,000 employees in the Far East and plans to increase this by about 1,000 to meet the new production demands.

Atari is battling Texas Instruments and Commodore International for market share in the home-computer market. It is a battle characterized by deep price-cutting, and Atari is facing stiff competition from low-cost home computers that can be used both as personal computers and for video games.

Gold Options (Prices in \$/oz.)			
Price	May	Aug.	FEB short
\$70	27.50-31.25	46.00-52.00	45.00-52.00
\$75	17.50-21.25	40.25-45.25	38.00-45.25
\$80	12.00-16.25	33.00-39.00	30.00-39.00
\$85	7.00-9.00	21.00-25.00	20.00-25.00
\$90	—	17.25-20.25	16.00-20.25

Gold 67.50-69.50  
Valeurs White Weld S.A.  
1, Quai de Mont-Blanc  
12, 100 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
Tel. 316251 - Telex 28305

**Caracas Extending Currency Controls**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
CARACAS — Venezuela said Wednesday that it has extended foreign-exchange controls to step a flight of capital out of the country.

In addition to extending a suspension of foreign-currency sales until Friday, the government also will establish a two-tier exchange rate for the bolivar, said Finance Minister Arturo Sosa.

Mr. Sosa said the controls, last used 18 years ago, were a result of heavy capital outflows and were necessary to enable Venezuela to continue meeting its foreign obligations.

The government suspended foreign-currency sales Monday and Tuesday after foreign-currency outflows rose to nearly \$150 million daily in the latter part of last week, forcing Mr. Sosa to cut short a tour of international banking centers in which he had sought a moratorium on Venezuela's short-term debt until 1985. Venezuela has \$18 billion in external debt, \$8.7 billion of which is due this year.

Mr. Sosa said details of the controls would be announced in the next few days but that the existing rate of 4.3 bolivars to the dollar would remain for foreign-debt repayments, essential imports and the oil and iron industries. For all other transactions, including those made by individuals, the government would either fix a new rate or allow the bolivar to float, he said.

Last Monday, the government said foreign-exchange sales would be suspended Feb. 21 and 22 due to what it called a capital flight.

Mr. Sosa said that during the extended suspension of foreign-currency sales, the central bank would be allowed to continue such operations necessary to make payments on behalf of the central administration, autonomous institutes and state companies.

Banking sources speculated that the new rate for nonessentials transactions could be six to nine bolivars to the dollar. In the event of a floating bolivar for nonessentials, the rate could well drop initially to

**Uruguay Seen In Loan Talks**

The Associated Press  
BUENOS AIRES — Uruguay is negotiating a \$750 million medium-term loan with a group of 25 foreign banks, banking sources said Wednesday.

One of South America's smallest countries, Uruguay has a population of about 3 million but external debts of \$3.8 billion, the highest on a per capita basis.

On Wednesday, Dome announced

that John P. Gallagher wants to step down as chief executive officer of Dome Petroleum and has asked the struggling energy concern to seek his replacement. Dome announced Wednesday.

Mr. Gallagher, 66 years old, who

has been chairman and chief executive since 1974, told the company's directors that his departure is

expected to be held in the latter half of this year.

The special meeting, which Dome said could be held as part of the annual meeting, is for shareholders to consider whether a buyout plan proposed by Dome's bankers and the Canadian government should be implemented.

Meanwhile, Dome said Mr. Gallagher asked its directors to appoint a committee that would seek candidates for chief executive.

Mr. Gallagher has not made any decision about retiring as chair-

**Dome Chief Seeks to Retire**

man, said Dome spokesman David McAsey. Before becoming chairman, Mr. Gallagher had been president of the company since 1953.

Mr. Gallagher had told the company before its debt problems mounted that he wanted to leave the chief executive's post, but deferred his decision when Dome's problems grew more serious in 1982. Mr. McAsey said.

Now, Mr. Gallagher "believes this matter is close to resolution" and decided to step down, McAsey said.

**U.S.****Commodity Outlook for 1983.**

The volatility of the current economic and political climate in the world has left many investors with a feeling of uncertainty with regards to commodity investments.

At Bache, our commodity analysts have put together a new report that suggests the possibility of significant profit potential in commodity futures. It's all in our new "U.S. Commodity Outlook for 1983". From our comprehensive version in English to our trilingual report covering currencies, metals, and

financial and stock index futures, this report will be must reading for traders, hedgers or concerned investors.

Call or write for your free copy of our "U.S. Commodity Outlook for 1983". It's another way Bache is looking out for your future.

Bache Service Center  
3-5 Burlington Gardens, London W1E 1LE  
Tel: 01-439 4191/Telex: 263779

Please send the Commodity Outlook I have checked below:

Comprehensive Commodity Universe in English.

Trilingual Report covering only currencies, metals and financial and stock index future.

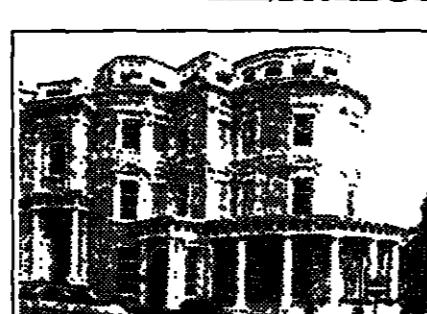
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

**Bache**  
Bache Halsey Stuart Shields

Offices in: Amsterdam, Athens, Basel, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Chicago, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Hong Kong, London, Lusaka, Madrid, Monte Carlo, Munich, New York, Paris, St. Croix, St. Thomas, San Juan, Singapore, Stuttgart, Tokyo, Zurich, and more than 200 offices worldwide.

**Here's everything you want from an international financial centre:****Stability**

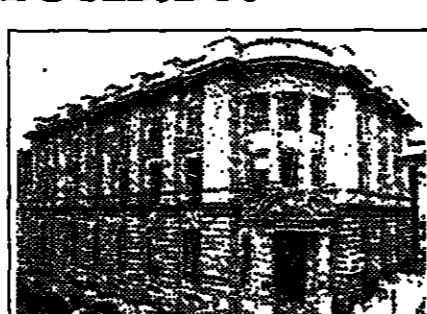
This building houses Tynwald, the elected parliament of the Isle of Man, which boasts over a thousand years of political and economic stability.

**No taxes**

There is no Isle of Man tax currently levied on interest earned on deposits of non-residents.

**Easy access**

The Isle of Man is only an hour by air from London and has a telecommunications system you can access from any major centre worldwide.

**Experience**

This is the head office of the Isle of Man Bank Limited, the island's largest bank and one of the oldest. In fact, we are literally the No. 1 Company here, being the first company to be registered on the island back in 1865. Today, we offer a full range of banking services to both domestic and international customers.

**Security**

We are a member of the National Westminster Bank Group, one of the world's leading international banking organisations.

**Good interest rates**

We offer you the opportunity of making deposits in any of the world's major currencies thus enabling you to profit from high interest rates — whenever and wherever they occur.

**Service**

We also provide a complete range of investment and trustee services. If you would like to know more about the Isle of Man's tax advantages, and how we and our locally based J Trustee Company can help you make the most of them, complete and return this advertisement to our Head Office at 2 Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man. In turn, we'll send you our guide to this old established financial centre.



*Isle of Man Bank Limited*

Gold Options (Prices in \$/oz.)

Price	May	Aug.	FEB short
\$70	27.50-31.25	46.00-52.00	45.00-52.00
\$75	17.50-21.25	40.25-45.25	38.00-45.25
\$80	12.00-16.25	33.00-39.00	30.00-39.00
\$85	7.00-9.00	21.00-25.00	20.00-25.00
\$90	—	17.25-20.25	16.00-20.25

Gold 67.50-69.50  
Valeurs White Weld S.A.  
1, Quai de Mont-Blanc  
12, 100 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
Tel. 316251 - Telex 28305

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

IHT 24/2

Amberley the National Westminster Bank Group

\* Tel. 1 Anglia: 0624 262222; Telex: 622071.

Enjoy Silk Cut.

The international choice in mild cigarettes.

SILK CUT

THE MILD CIGARETTE

ISLE OF MAN BANK LIMITED

JK 10050









